its bounds. If the States feel themselves competent to these objects, why should this government wish to assume the power! If they do not, then they will not hesitate to make the grant. Both governments are the governments of the people; improvements must be made with the money of the people; and if the money can be collected and applied by those more simple and economical political machines, the State governments, it will unquestionably be safer and better for the people, than to add to the splendor, the patronage, and the power of the general government. But if the people of the several States think otherwise, they will amend the constitution, and in their decision all ought cherfully to acquiesce."

Mr. Van Buren, with his usual sagacity, saw the storm that was even then gathering, and brought forward in the Senate of the United States, in December, 1925, the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That Congress does not possess the power to make roads and canals within the respective States.

"Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare and report a joint resolution, for an amendment of the constitution, prescribing and defining the power Congress shall have over the subject of internal improvements, and subjecting the same to such restrictions as shall effectually protect the sovereignty of the respective States, and secure to them a just distribution of the benefits resulting from all appropriations made for that purpose."

In the course of his speech on these resolutions, he made the following applications.

In the course of his speech on these resolutions, he made the following emphatic declarations:

"He deceived himself, if there was any matter in which, at this moment, their constituents felt a more intense interest, than the question of the rightful and probable agency of the general government in the great work of internal improvement. Whilst, in the States, measures of that description had been harmonious in their progress, and, as far as the means of the States would admit of, successful in their results, the condition of things here had been of a very different character. From the first agitation of the subject, the constitutional power of Congress to legislate upon the subject had been a source of unbroken, and, frequently, angry and unpleasant controversy. The time, he said, had never yet been, when all the branches of the legislative department were of the same opinion upon the question. Even those who united in the sentiment as to the existence of the power, differed in almost everything else in regard to it. Of its particular source in the constitution, its extent and attitutes, very different views were entertained by its friends. There had not been anything in the experience of the past, nor was there anything in the prospect of the future, on which a reasonable hope could be founded, that this great subject could ever be satisfactorily adjusted by any means short of an appeal to the States. The intimate connexion between the prosperity of the country and works of the description referred to, would always induce efforts to induce the general givernment of employed and the reason was there as an interest of the principles upon which that opposition is founded, the zeal and fidelity with which it has intherto been sustained, preclude such an expectation. If this view of the subject, whas a correct one; and it appeared to him that it was, he respectation settled in the only way which can be final—an amendment of the constitution, prescribing and defining what Congress may, and what they shall not do, w

trovert and overthrow, and which Messrs. Webster and Reverdy Johnson have flippantly assailed in their let-

Reverdy Johnson have flippantly assailed in their letters—we extract the following passage:

"The constitution has not, in my judgment, conferred upon the federal government the power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose. That this bill assumes for the federal government the right to exercise this power, cannot, I think, be doubted. The approved course of the government, and the deliberately-expressed judgment of the people, have denied the existence of such a power under the constitution. Several of my predecessors have denied its existence in the most solemn forms.

"The general proposition, that the federal government does not possess this power; is so well settled, and has for a considerable period been so generally acquiesced in, that it is not deemed necessary to reiterate the arguments by which it is sustained. Nor do I deem it necessary, after the fall and elaborate discussions which have taken place before the country on this subject, to do more than state the general considerations which have satisfied me of the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the exercise of such a power.

"It is not questioned that the federal government is one."

constitutionality and inexpediency of the exercise of such as a considerations which have satisfied me of the unconstitutionality and inexpelled powers. It is not questioned that the federal government is one of limited powers. It is powers are reach, and such only the expressing granted in the constitution, or are properly invident to tile expressing granted in the constitution, or are properly invident to tile expressing granted in the constitution, or are properly invident to tile expressing granted in the constitution of a granted powers, and necessary of the expressed granted in the constitution of the granted powers, and necessary of the expression granted powers, and necessary of the expression granted powers, the first question is seen tending must be, whether it is properly and the extra granted powers of the proper of the power of the proper of the proper of the proper of the execution of the principal power to expressed the public weal. It must be necessary and proper to the execution of the principal power to that the government which it creates was intended to be one of limited and specified powers. A construction of the proper time of the proper of the execution of the principal power in question is obtained and specified powers. A construction of the principal power in question is obtained and specified powers. A construction of the principal power in question is obtained and specified powers. A construction of the proper time, be found activities of the proper time, be found advance the public weal. It must be necessary and proper to the execution of the principal power in question is defined, that is improperly that the execution of the principal power in question is defined powers. A construction of the principal power in question is defined to an optical power in question is an incident

ed, for the present, with arraying the authorities of the wisest jurists and some of the best patriots of the land against the hasty resolutions of the Chicago convention.

This convention certainly contained no lights that were

American with transity and booking principles, we of a man who is openly committed to whig principles, we shall admire its course; whilst we are prepared to make issue upon these principles and upon its candidate before the great tribunal of public opinion.

And now we call upon the North American to answer them," including even Mr. John C. Spencer himself, than adopting a new and more insidious policy of dispensing those which we have here produced.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS REVEREND ACCUSER.—The Rev. Mr. McCalla appears in one of the Philadelphia papers with a lengthy reply to the official announcement made by the Union, of the falsity of the charge made by him against the President. He reasserts that the President did assure him, repeatedly, that the two Catholic chapiains, Messrs. Rey and McElroy, had been appointed as spies, and not as chaplains. The address of the rever-end accuser is a most singular affair, and will go far to confirm the wisdom of the President in declining to appoint him to so important a station as that of chaplain, under any circumstances. It abounds with the most bitter and vindictive innuendoes and charges against Bishop ter and vindictive influences and classics. Hughes, President Mulledy, of Georgetown College, the Secretary of War, and the President himself, which in-Secretary of War, and the President himself, which in-dicate that the writer has allowed his temper to get the better of his judgment. The refusal of the President to appoint him to a chaplaincy seems to be the burden of his

In the 3d paragraph of the editorial article in Thursday's Union, "History of the War between the United States and Mexico," the following passage occurs: "And the means employed and measures proposed to force the weaker power." This is a misprint. The word "favor" should have been used instead of "force."

"The Hood-hounds."
The Nashville "Union" states that Col. Haskell, a whig candidate for Congress in Tennessee, made a stumpspeech at Dresden, on the 17th inst., in which he used this declaration: (And this statement is substantially confirmed by the Hickman (Ky.) Standard-as well as by a letter which we have ourselves received this evening

"If I am elected, my policy and aim in Congress will be to blow off the blood-hounds, acknowledge the error of our ways, take a retrograde march, under the tune of Bonaparte's re-treat from Moscow, until we reach the east bank of the Rio Grande." from Dresden.)

hounds" are no other than the troops of the United States with whom he himself had fought at Cerro Gordo.

The effect of this abominable declaration was seen in its manly and immediate repudiation by William Hubbard, esq., the whig candidate for the Senate. Another correspondent of the "Nashville Union," in a letter from Dresden of the 20th ult., reports the following as the substance of Mr. Hubbard's speech. We must add, that it reflects honor upon him:

"Mr. Hubbard declared that he was not prepared to

"Mr. Hubbard declared that he was not prepared to shoulder and pack through this cannass the doctrines announced and maintained by Col. Huskell in his speech at this place on the 17th inst. That there were too many inconsistencies and glaring absurdities for him to endorse such anti-American sentiments in order to remain a whig of 1847. I am off. I have been used to purty harness, and have been gored and scolded enough to be hardened to them by this time. But, gentlemen, these are rather the roughest I have ever tried to wear. I put them on on Saturday, and wore them three days and nights. I tried to wear them—I wanted to wear all—to be in uniform. But, sirs, conscience and patriotism would not stand it, and I now renownet he war doctrines as advocated by a large portion of the whig party of Tennessee.

"Mr. Hubbard now went into an examination of Col. Haskell's speech, and exhibited its glaring inconsistencies.

"Mr. Hubbard now went into an examination of Col. Haskell's speech, and exhibited its glaring inconsistencies, and said, 'How can any man reconcile the sentiment, that the present war with Mexico was an offensive, unconstitutional, and an unboly war, and then say that it is right for Maxico to pay the expense of it? He referred to the whig members of Congress who supported this war, by voting men and money; and said, 'if this war had presented so many hideous features, that certainly they were as sagacious as Col. Haskell, and they had declared, on their oaths, that the war existed by the act of Mexico.' And Allen A. Hall, good whig authority, had said, in 1846, that Mexico had given us just cause for war.

"Mr. Hubbard differed with Col. Haskell and General Brown on the subject of a candidate for President. They,

Brown or the subject of a candidate for President. They, said he, go for Old Zack, right or wrong, whig or democrat—on the go-it-blind principle of 13:0, "nothing for the public eye," &c. He could not consent to take a man as his candidate, because he was thought to be available. He well recollected the scenes and results of 1340. He went for principles, not men; and whilst he was up, he would take coexists to sail it the course this desired and

tourse; for it must be evident to all reflecting men that the relterated complaints of constitutional infraction must tend to relax the confidence of the people in the government, and that such measures as may be undertaken upon the subject, he said, had been viewed in this light by some of the object, he said, had been viewed in this light by some of the best and ablest men the country has produced. As early as 1893, the propriety of an appeal to the States upon the point in question had been suggested by Mr. Hefferson, in his last message to Congress. The same course had been recommended by Mr. Madison, and the recommendation repeating the veto which our present President sent in to the House of Representatives on 3d August, 1846. With a firmness and a clearness which would have done honor to any of his predecessors, he maintained the ground which he has uniformly defended. From this important message—which the Chicago convention was called upon to controvert and overthrow, and which Messrs. Webster and

We care nothing for the abuse of the North American We cease to complain of it. This mode of warfare is a part of its tactics. But if neither the dignity of the press itself, nor the respect its editors owe to themselves, can prevent such excesses, we are sure that no rebukes we can offer can bperate with a feather's weight upon them. But upon one point we wish the country to understand the North American. It is profuse in its charges of "hypocrisy." Now, we wish those editors to clear their own skirts, and unmask their own designs. We had hoped, from some signs which they exhibited last week, that they would not support General Taylor unless he boildly came out, threw off his no-party costume, and boldly avowed himself to be a decided whig; but we suspect, from some recent signs, that they are about to change this policy, and that they will dispense with all public avowals. We had expressed the hope that the North

superior to those which we have here exhibited. They us, frankly and boldly; and, instead of idly charging us could give no better "reasons for the faith that was in with "hypocrisy," to clear itself from the suspicion of with all revelations from General Taylor, because it is satisfied with his whig politics. Is it willing to elect its candidate in the guise of a no-party man, trusting that, in this guise, some of the democrats might vote for him-but believing at the same time that he is a whig, and that, when elected, he will carry out whig doctrines and views? We ask the North American to weigh well what it writes, and to write nothing but what it means.

The Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State, an James K. Walker, esq., Private Secretary to the President of the United States, [and Col. Medill, Commissioner of In-dian Affairs,] arrived at Old Point Comfort yesterday morning in the steamer Oscools, from Washington. The Hon Cave Johnson, Postmaster General, we learn, is also on a visit to Old Point, having arrived there on Wednesday.

[Norfolk Herald, Aug. 6.

NAVAL.-Commodore G. W. Storer, U. S. N., arrived in this city yesterday, and will go out in the U.S. frigate Brandywine (his fing ship) as commander of the squadro on the Brazil station. Captain Thomas Crabb, who com mands the Brandywine, arrived here some days ago. -No

"Piers in the East river, father, the newspaper well, the nobility are always under water in a reput

ELECTIONS.

Kenticky Election. The Maysville Eagle (whig) gives us the result of the first day's vote in several counties.

TENTH DISTRICT.

MASON COUNTY.—In six precincts, the vote stood thus:
Congress.—Gaines, 873; Desha, 458—whig majority,

Gaines's majority, 196.

Nicholas county.—Gaines, 17 majority. About 420 yotes remain to be cast, which, it is thought, will slightly increase Gaines's majority.

From other sources, we learn majorities of first day's yote, as follows:

Boone, majority for Gaines
Campbell, majority for Desha
Kenton,
Gallatin,
General Grant, "Harrison, "Pendleton, "

Pendleton, "220

A summing up of the foregoing reported majorities show Gaines 205 ahead.

Alexandria, Campbell county, at close of polls Tuesday, 1 o'clock, Gaines 102, Desha 291.

Tibbatts's Cross Roads, Gaines 12, Desha 46.

Newport, close of polls at dark Tuesday, Gaines's majority 25.

ority 25.
Covington, majority for Gaines at close of polls at night, 2d day, 169.
Independence, 200 majority for Desha.

Independence, 200 majority for Desha.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—Lexington and Athens, latter to noon only, Morehead, (whig.) 322; Marshall, (dem.,) 221; Trabue, (native American.) 203.

BOURBON COUNTY.—Paris and Millersburgh, 1st day, Morehead 358; Marshall 147; Trabue 134.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Frankfort, at dinner. Morehead 283; Marshall 128; Trabue 50.

SCOTT COUNTY.—Georgetown, at noon. Morehead 56; Marshall 84; Trabue 201.

JESSAMINE COUNTY, (noon.)—Morehead 93; Marshall 83; Trabue 129.

FLEMING COUNTY.—Four precincts. Flemingsburg to rleming county.—Four precincis. Flemingsburg tonight—others to-morrow.

Cox, (whig.), 705; French, (dem.,) 422. Cox believed
to be 325 ahead in the county at the close of first day.

Lewis county.—Concord, close at night. Cox 144;
French 94; convention 186. Three precincts, including
Concord, give Cox 66 majority. The race in Lewis likely
to be close.

KENTUCKY ELECTION-7TH DISTRICT.-The Louisville Democrat (dem.) sends us an extra, issued yesterda morning, giving the vote of the first day, as follows:

	74		M	erriwet	her.	1	uncan.
Louisville				1,086			1,238
Jefferson e	ounty			838			769
Carroll	46			314			331
Shelby	**			540			811
Henry	**			716			548
Trimble	**			382			222
Oldham	**			392			323
				4,264 4,142			4,142
Maj. for	Merri	wether	9	123			
1. S.	,	Indlan	E	ection.		i ki	- 1
Fourth Co	n. D's	t.			W.		D.
Wayne county	(six	district	5)-		16.5		
C. B. Smi		4			1122		_
C. H. Test			2		-		550
Second Co	n. Dis	t.		. 10			
Floyd county-							
Davis	· 110	100			47 1	naj.	-
Scott county-	S				1200	13	
Davis	* I	. 20			51	**	-
Jefferson coun	ty-				1000		
Davis	*				400	**	1000
is dou 300 m	es to h buless tjority	Jenni ear from elected	ngs n.	(whig) Henley			
Third Con							
Robinson					-		450 m
Ripley county		-		900	175 m	mi.	

THE NEW JERSEY BATTALION is fast filling up, and, aided as it is, by the steady perseverance of its chief and subordinate officers, it will not be long before it shall have left our soil for the seat of war. In the mean time, while left our soil for the seat of war. In the mean time, while company after company is mustering in its men, while all the officers are making every exertion, and while the President and Secretary of War have acceded to the views and wishes of Col. Woodruff, in granting him the facilities he deared, let us not remain indifferent; let our community give a helping hand when help is most needed—let us call respectful upon the city authorities, and let us urge upon them the necessity and the propriety ofdoing something for the honor and credit of our city and State. If the chief magistrate of New Jersey has thought it his duty to comply with the requisition of the President, are we not equally bound to further the object by word and by deed. Col. Woodruft's battalion is the battalion of New Jersey—we

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

From our New York Correspondent.

New York, August 6, 1847.

The Tribune is pursning its assaults upon General Taylor's presidential prospects with characteristic vigor and pertinacity. Its leader this morning slights "the Taylor movement," and demands of "the editors of northern whig journals explicit answers" to three or four puzzling questions, of which this one is a sample:

"2. Suppose General Taylor should be induced or constrained to declare himself opposed to the principle of the Wilmor Proviso; would you continue to support him? I bitto of protection to home industry, and a liberal system of national improvement of rivers and harbors?"

"Think of that, master Brooks?" There is great virtue or perplexity in an "if," or a "suppose."

The manufacturers of New England so much like "ruin," that their greatest trouble is to collect hands enough from the surrounding country. Their agents are out in all directions, and have penetrated even into the interior of this Seats. The Plattsburg (N. Y.) Republican of the 4th instant says:

well as for the one to this city.

The annual convention of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of this State is now in session in this city. Beyond 890 delegates are or will be shortly in attendance. Many questions of importance to the organization of the order will be discussed.

Oar Boston friends are a little uplifted in spirit because of the unprecedented fact that there were, in the mouth of July, beyond 1,000 arrivals of all kinds at that port. "Bosting" is really getting to be quite a place; but the folks there must brag too much.

During the ten days ending the 3d instant, 1,854 persons

arrived at Saratoga by railroad alone.

The number of immigrants landed here during the month of July was 19,800, instead of 17,763, as stated in my letter

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation, in which, after reciting the provisions of an act of the general assembly, passed at the session of 1846, entitled "An act to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct a railroad through Pennsylvania, in a direction from Baltimore to the Ohio river at the city of Pittsburg;" he declares the said act to be null and void.

This settles the question as to the charter of the great Pennsylvania milroad. The secretary says further, that "satisfactory evidence has been farnished to him that one million of dollars on account of the stock subscribed has been paid into the treasury of that company; and also that thirty miles of said railroad have been put under contract for construction, and that one-half of the portion so put under contract is at the western terminus of the said road, commencing at the city of Pittsburg, and extending castwardly."—Baltimore Patriot.

Second One Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation, in which, after reciting the provisions of an act of the glowing items:

Various and exaggerated are the reports in regard to the following items:

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Various and exaggerated

Second Onto Regiment.—Lieut. Col. Irvin expresses his opinion that this whole regiment, recently returned from Mexico, and authorized to be re-organized, will be full the present week. The companies in the counties surrounding Columbus are said to be rapidly filling, and in a very short time the 2d Ohio will be once more in camp.

PLURALITY LAW IN MAINE.—The Legislature of Mair bound to further the object by word and by deed. Col.

Woodruft's battalion is the battalion of New Jersey—we shall have a share in the honors that await it in a foreign limit, and ought we not to take a share in the trials that embarrass it while yet at home 1—Treaton Plaindealer.

Plainty LAW IN MAINE.—The Legislature of Maine have passed a bill and resolves for altering the constitution, so that hereafter governor, senators, and representatives to the general court and to Congress, may be chosen by a plurality. They passed the Senate 18 to 7, and the House 93 to 16. By this evening's Southern Mail.

From the New Orleans Picayone July 31.

From the New Orleans Ficayone July 31.

Letter from Vera Craz.

We are permitted to make an extract from a letter of the latest date from Vera Cruz, written by a gentleman who certainly possesses more than ordinary facilities for getting at authentic news. It shows how meagre are the materials of the Vera Cruz editors for forming opinions of the course of events above. The letter is dated—

Vera Cauz, July 22, 1847.

General Pierce, with his brigade, is fairly off at last, with, I am told, some three thousand men—a pretty good force, but not enough, however, to frighten off the guerillas, who commenced firing on them by the time they were well out of sight of the city. This place is very quiet now; all fear of an attack seems to have died off.

"Suppose General Taylor should be induced or combined within the pose of the proposed to the principle of the within the part of the control of the proposed to the principle of the proposed to the proposed to the principle of the proposed to the proposed to the principle of the proposed to th

From the N. G. Delta, July 31.

From the N. O. Deks, July 31.

From Tampice.

The United States transport schooner Velasco, Capt. Decker, which left Tampico on the 22d inst., arrived here yesterday. We are under many obligations to Col. De Russy for the account given below of his hazardous expedition. Being, as it were, official, it may be relied on as entirely accurate. Whatever difference of opinion may exist in relation to the policy or propriety of staring the expedition, all will admit that Col. De Russy, under the circumstances in which he found himself placed, conducted it with the greatest courage and most skilful military address—and that his command bravely sustained the unsullied honor of the flag under which they fought. We regret to state that Capt. M. M. Moore, of the 11th regiment United States infantry, a native of Pennsylvania, died on board the Velasco, on her passage over, the

Second Con. Dat.

1. C. H. Smill

1. C. H. Smi The Triumph in the Petersburg District.

The Triumph in the Petersburg Distric

ongagement.

The funeral of John McKnight, a member of the Putnan Guards, was attended by the entire company. They mad a splendid turn-out; and we do not hesitate to say that was one of the prettiest processions we have over seen.

From the Rio Grands.

The schooner Sarah Churchman, Captain Errickson, arrived at New Orleans on 28th uit, from the Brazos, having sailed thence on the 23d. By her the New Orleans Picayune has a Matamoras Flag of the 21st—four days later than the number previously received. The ship Edgar, Captain Smith, also arrived on the 28th uit, from the Brazos, having sailed on the 24th. This vessel took out a detachment of two hundred and eighty regulars from New York to the Brazos.

Quite the most interesting news in the Flag is the following the property of the People, reprint-

lowing in relation to an attack upon a train, which was partially successful:

The last arrival from Camargo brings an account of a recent attack by the Mexicam, supposed to be a detached party of Urea's troops, upon a train on its way to Monterey. The wagon train was attended by a small execut, and tollowing in the rear were some sixly or eighty pack males, trended with goods belonging to merchants of Matanoras. The train was attacked near Marin, and the assault was directed against the rear, with a view of cutting off the packed mules, in which the Mexicans were completely successful—all the mules, with their packs, were captured by them. A considerable booty has thus fallen into their hands—some say about \$30,000 worth of dry goods and a quantity of tobacco. The principal tose is sutained by Mr. Tarniver, one of the most respectable merchants of Matamoras, who losse upwards of \$25,000 in dry goods; Mr. Kingsbury was the owner of the tobacco.

The following items are all from the Flag:

Tarni Invarray.—This regiment left on Monday last in the steamers McKee, Colonel Hunt, and J. E. Roberts. They go to Mier, there to remain until called to a field of greater activity by General Taylor, as a portion of the detachment under Brigadier General Hopping, forming a school of instruction which has been established at that a place.

they were compelled to pay on this side of that town.

The Vern Cruz correspondent of La Patria furnishes that paper with some information of a more specific character than we have hitherto received. After mentioning that no commission of peace has been appointed, the writer states that Santa Anna is extremely anxious to prevent Congress from assembling, in order that he may be enabled to create an assembly of notables, which shall take into consideration the proposition of Mr. Buchanan. Santa Anna is presumed to desire peace, and the assembly will, of course, be a mere puppet, that will move in response to his controlling will. But before this can take place, the correspondent is of opinion that Gen. Scott and his troops will hasten the negotiations for peace by frightening the Mexicans into terms.

Recent letters from Puebla bring assurances that the commander in-chief began his march towards the capital on the 15th, leaving two fortified points at Puebla garrisoned by a small force. On the 22d at Vera Ctuz, the writer says it was generally believed that his advanced guard had reached Ayotla, situated only eight leagues from the city of Mexico. The correspondent of the Patria puts faith in the rumor.—N. O. Bee, July 31.

On Saturday morning, 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, WILLIAM 11., aged 11 months and 10 days, son of Charles and Margares Co.

The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of the family, on D street, between 13th and 14th.

The Pursers and Surgeons of the U.S. Navy.

The subscribers have just received from London (made to order by one of the first manufacturers) epauleties for all grades, according to the recent order of the Navy Department; also shoulder-straps;—which they offer at the lowest possible prices for cash.

WM. H. SMITH & CO.,

Aug. 7—lm*

No. 4 Maiden Lane, New York.

Aug. 7—In* No. 4 Maiden Lane, New York.

By R. W. DYER, Juctioner.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUGo'clock, a. m., I shall sell, at the residence of Mrs. Bronaugh, at the corner of 8th street and Pennsylvania avenue,
the household and kitchen furniture, which is in good order,
and amongst which I enumerate, viz:

Cane-seat and other chairs, mahogany hair-seat sofa
Mahogany centre-table, extension dining table
Parlor chair, handsome window-curtains and ornaments
Solar hamp, set of girandoles, mahogany stands
Parlor, chamber, and step carpets
Oilcloth, stair-rods, hearth rugs, &c.
Granite dinner set, tea set, glass ware
Clock, knives and forks, bedsteads
Good feather beds, mattresses, &c.
Mahogany bureaus, washstands, toilet sets
Fire-trons, chamber stoves, looking-glasses, &c.
With many other articles, and a lot of kitchen utensils,
cooking stoves, &c.

Terms of sale: All sums of and under \$25, cash; over
\$25, a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved endorsed notes,
bearing interest.

Aug 7—dis

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Friday next, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m., 1 shall sell, on Pennsylvania avenue, south side, a few doors from the corner of 6th street, (the flag will designate the house,) the household furniture of a lady declining housekeeping; amounts which I amagazia with the corner of the street of the

ne household furniture of a lady declining nousekeep mongst which I enumerate, viz: Cane-seat and other chairs, mahogany hair-seat sofa Mahogany dining, card, breakfast, and pier tables Mahogany sideboard, pier glass, window-blinds Crockery and glass ware Parlor, chamber, step, and hall carpets and rugs Stair-rods, high and French-post bedsteads Good feather beds, mattresses, &c.

Good feather beds, mattresses, &c.
Mahogany barcans, wardrobes, washstands
Toilet sets, fire-irons, &c.
With many other articles not necessary to enumerate.
Terms of sale: All sums of and under \$25, cash; over
\$25, a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved endorsed notes,
bearing interest.
R. W. DYER, Auctioneer.

Sale of improved Lands in Ohio, ceded by the Wyan-

NOTICE is hereby given, that in virtue of the authority vested in this office by the act of the 3d March, 1843, the improved lands in Ohio, ceded by the Wyandotts by the treaty of 17th March, 1842, which were offered under the President's proclamation of 16th June, 1845, and remained unsold, will again be offered at public sale at the land office at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on Monday, the eighteenth day of October next.

The act of 3d March, 1843, fixes the minimum price of these lands at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and requires that the value of the improvements, as ascertained by the agents of the War Department, shall be paid, in addition to the price of the land.

The sale will be kept open no longer than is absolutely necessary to offer the lands, and not exceeding two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this fourth day of August, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

Pleasure Excursion to Old Point and Norfolk

Pleasure Excursion to Old Point and Norfolk.

The steamer OSCEOLA will make a pleas the street of the above places on Thursday next the 12th instant—leaving Washington at 9 o'clock, a. m., and arrive at Old Point and Norfolk early next moraing. Returning, will leave Norfolk Friday, the 13th, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and arrive at Washington about 12 o'clock next day. Passage and fare, going and returning, 86; gentleman and lady \$10. Gentlemen taking this trip can have the privilege of remaining until Friday, the 20th, for \$8; gentleman and lady \$12.

Aug 7 JAMES MITCHELL, Captain.

UNITED STATES FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—
The Treasury Department and its various fiscal bureaus; their origin, organization, and practical operations illustrated; being a supplement to the Synopsis of Treasury Instructions for the administration of revenue laws, affecting the commercial and revenue system of the United States; in fourteen chapters. By Robert Mayo, M.D.; one volume quarto. Price \$3.

The above work, which has been for a considerable time in preparation at the Treasury Department, has just been printed, extra copies of which are for sale by W.M. Q. FORCE,

Aug. 7 Penn. avenue, corner of 19th street.

For Charlottesville, Staunton, and the Interior of Virginia.

Whole fare to Staunton \$10 only.

VISITERS to the Virginia springs, Natural Bridge, &c., are advised that through tickets are now given on board the Potomac steamboat between Washington and Staunton for the low rate of ten dollars. Travellers by this line (which is the only daily line to the springs) are conveyed by railroad cars between Aquia creek and Gordonsville, and thence in superior four-horse post coaches, via Charlottesville and Staunton, to the different springs, passing in sight of Monticello and the celebrated University of Virginia, and arriving at the White Sulphur Springs on the third day from their leaving Washington.

The stages on this route are so arranged as to avoid night travelling. For further particulars apply to Captain J. W. RODGERS, of the steamer Augusta, or to

GEORGE MATTINGLY, Agent.

July 13—3tawlm